

Daily Democrat.

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Notice to Correspondents.

We respectfully ask that our correspondents will forward to the Editor of the Democrat, from all points where there are Express facilities, letters giving important news intended for publication.

We make this request with the view of obtaining promptly such correspondence as frequently fails to reach us through the mails until it has grown old and stale.

This country is suffering under the calamities of war. It is but a taste of what all nations have suffered. We have enjoyed good government and peace so long that we began to feel that good government was cheap, and no institutions, however valuable, were secured. Some years of bitter experience will teach the people of the United States to respect the warning advice of our fathers, who waded to our free institutions through blood and suffering. We had evil in government, to be sure, but demagogues magnified to huge dimensions; but what were they compared with what revolution has brought in its train? Rights, indeed, where are the rights now? All at the mercy of revolution. Men even look calmly at what our fathers escaped—a government of kings, lords and commons—as a good to be sought. And if this country is divided, and the natural result, war, follows, and national hate becomes chronic, present calamities are but the beginning of sorrow. Posterity will read the past history of the Great United Republic with regret for its loss and execrations for those who broke it up.

We look for better things. Already the seceded States find that they have not the Government they expected. It is a corrupt and ambitious despotism.

The visions they saw of a millennium in a Government by revolution have vanished already. They have escaped from imaginary to real evil, which will augment and multiply at every stage of their progress.

The attempt to break up this Government Washington forewarned, and uttered his warning voice against it, which all remember.

Jefferson, when he heard the threat of Disunion in 1820, wrote:

"I have been among the most sanguine that our Union would be of long duration. I now doubt it much, and I see the end of it. I see the dissolution of the Union at no great distance. My only comfort and consolation is, that I shall not live to see it. I envy not the present generation in throwing away the fruits of their fathers' sacrifice of life and fortune, and of rendering desperate the experiment which was to decide ultimately whether man is capable of self-government. This treason against human hope will signalize their epoch in future history as the counterpart of the deeds of their predecessors."

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Letter from Oldham County.

LAGRANGE, KY., Jan. 13th, 1862.

Editors Democrat:—Gentlemen: Your article of the 10th inst., headed 'Belief,' is to the point. How are individuals to meet their contracts and pay their debts without some relief these hard and extraordinary times? If Government and States have to obtain relief, by certain remedies, from present embarrassment of political and monetary affairs, why can not individuals have the same relief? How can any one press—that is sue—an honest man these times? I think all that any creditor should press for is to be secured by good real or personal security. It is necessary for the credit and financial prosperity of the State that the stay law should be extended, with modifications, namely, giving creditors power to have all notes rendered (interest paid or included in principal as agreed upon by parties at renewal) and all open accounts closed by note, &c. An honest man will give up all he has, law or no law, in ordinary times, when his property will bring its full value. But would seem hard to take all now, when, during prosperous times, one-third would pay his indebtedness. In cases of rescals (that is, men who do not intend to pay their debts), pressure by law does not succeed in ten cases in a hundred. There ought, and must, be some relief, situated as our country now is, from pressure.

A SOLDIER'S HOME.—The value of such an institution has been found at Washington and St. Louis, and there is an urgent necessity for such an institution here; some comfortable provision for the temporary wants of soldiers, who are often, innocently on their part, for a time out of the care of the Government, and have no resting place for a day or an hour. Some building near the Nashville Depot would be of great use, and would really be economy in matters of charity that will be bestowed by our humane and patriotic people. Its various uses we shall mention hereafter, as will be the operation of such institutions elsewhere.

"Why should there not be an advance all along the line?" says the Philadelphia Press, which seems now to take the plan of the Tribune in the cry of "On to Richmond!" The Press doesn't know why. It is to be presumed, however, that our Generals know why; or the advance would take place.

The only sensible speech ever Sumner made was delivered in the Senate the other day on international law, as applied to the case of the Trent; and even in that he could not shun the irrepressible negro.

A member of the Illinois State Convention quoted the remark of Douglas to Buchanan, that "General Jackson was dead, and he didn't know where to look for another."

ANTI-WAR FEELING IN ENGLAND.—Several British newspapers, during the recent war excitement, had the courage to proclaim that the United States, in the affair of the Trent, had not given provocation to England sufficient to justify that jumping into war which Palmerston and Russell appeared so thoroughly inclined to. Some members of Parliament, addressing their constituents at public meetings, have been honest enough and rational enough to enunciate the same conviction. The important town of Sheffield, with a population of nearly 150,000, has sent a very important petition to Queen Victoria, praying her to punish Captain Moir, of the Trent, and Commander Williams, for a breach of neutrality in carrying Messrs. Sillid and Mason, and their dispatches, from Havana.

The petition concludes as follows: "Your Majesty's petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to command that your high displeasure may be made manifest to Capt. Moir and Commander Williams, in such a manner as shall secure obedience to the laws and the respect and observance of your Majesty's gracious commands, to the end that the United States may be convinced beyond doubt that the neutrality of England is strict and impartial."

REPUBLICANS RESUKED BY A REPUBLICAN. The Boston Advertiser (Rep. paper) says: "We cannot help noticing that Mr. Conkling, the mover of the mischievous resolution of Monday, is a Republican; while those most conspicuous in supporting the Executive and exhorting the House to have confidence in it, were Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, a gentleman of some military experience, who is a Democrat, and Mr. Crittenden. We are constrained to say that it appears to us that a considerable part of the Republicans in the House have much to learn as to the duty and the proper method of sustaining the National Administration; and that they cannot do better than to take a lesson in that respect from some of those who at another time might be rated as the opposition members of the House."

A LONDON CORRESPONDENT OF THE Philadelphia Press says that John Bright's anti-war speech at Rochdale, is looked upon in England as the most eloquent oration since Canning's great speech in 1826, on the occasion of his recognizing the North American republic. The writer, however, thinks that the Birmingham manufacturers, who are more for the interests of trade than for those of humanity, will fail to re-elect Mr. Bright. As they manufacture arms, a war would speedily fill their pockets. Mr. Bright, though not yet fifty years of age, bids fair to be one of the richest men in England. He has lately been speculating in a lead and copper mine, which, at present, yields him a clear profit of £1,200 a month, and brings in a revenue of £100,000 a year.

A young damsel, of Monmouth county, England, lately took it into her head to fall in love with the valet of a neighboring gentleman, to whom she speedily made known her affection, by post, in the endearing language that "if he could reciprocate her love, she would be in a position to enable him to live in sweet communion, independent of the world." A correspondence ensued, and then an elopement, and a clandestine marriage by special license. The love match has a basis of three thousand five hundred dollars a year on the young lady's side.

Madame Jerome Bonaparte is still residing in Baltimore. It is said that she still enjoys good health, though verging upon fourscore years, has a hand as pretty, cheeks as plump, and skin as fair as a young girl of seventeen.

Yankee Worship in Richmond.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Dec. 20.]

We had thought that we were incapable of being taken by surprise by any new act of indulgence or deference towards Yankees by a government that entertains them here to enjoy the fate of offices and contracts, or by a public which, but for the old standard of "society," as measured in the amount of court and dirty trade, would be permitted to pay to Northern notabilities, but we were mistaken. We are intensely and altogether surprised at the latest event of Yankee impudence and Richmond servility. We are surprised to learn that a certain Yankee, Dr. King, from Newport, Rhode Island, has been permitted to come here to see a sick son, a prisoner. We are surprised to learn that the doctor, his lady and son, are occupying very select rooms at the Arlington House. We are surprised to learn that these persons are called upon by the would-be elite (a very feeble "would-be," we suppose) of Richmond, and that women of Virginia, making such social pretense, have been looking to see the Yankee family circle in ordinary times, when his property will bring its full value. But would seem hard to take all now, when, during prosperous times, one-third would pay his indebtedness. In cases of rescals (that is, men who do not intend to pay their debts), pressure by law does not succeed in ten cases in a hundred. There ought, and must, be some relief, situated as our country now is, from pressure.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH ARTILLERY.—A correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph, comparing English and American artillery, writes a long article, from which we take the following extract. From it, we take it for granted that not all the English are as hugely foolish as the editor of the London Times, who boasted that the American navy would be blown out of water in a short time. The correspondent concludes thus: "The Americans have likewise forged guns carrying a 400 pound shot, and declare them to stand well. Without, however, going into the probability of such guns coming into use, we know that Dahlgren's guns will be found in every American man of war; and as they are 11-inch guns—which means that they are capable of carrying very nearly a shell of one hundred pounds—I cannot but regret that we have not a gun of equal weight uniformly throughout our navy. As American frigates will occasionally have to meet our frigates single-handed, I think we have a right to expect that our gunnery should not be at a disadvantage under which they labored in 1812—that of meeting an enemy of superior force."

THE CHARGES AGAINST GENERAL BENHAM.—The following is a copy of the letter disposing of the vexed question in reference to the charges against Gen. Benham:

HONORABLE GENERAL OF THE ARMY, AD

